State of Wisconsin \ Government Accountability Board

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overseas electors.



JUDGE DAVID G. DEININGER Chairperson

> KEVIN J. KENNEDY Director and General Counsel

GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE GAB-190

The data from the GAB-190 needs to be entered into the Wisconsin Election Data Collection System (WEDCS). The WEDCS is an online program run through the same Citrix Application as the SVRS.

<u>SVRS Self-Providers</u>: Enter the GAB-190 data into the WEDCS. Once entered, your county clerk can print a copy of your information; you do not need to send a paper copy to your county clerk or to the Government Accountability Board.

<u>SVRS Reliers</u>: You may need your SVRS Provider to enter your GAB-190 data into the WEDCS on your behalf. This requires that you send your Provider a copy of your GAB-190. Some Reliers have access to the WEDCS; these Reliers would have been in communication with G.A.B. Staff and worked to install a Citrix certificate on their computer.

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1) Total Ballots. How many ballots were cast?
The number of voted ballots counted, either by machine or by hand. Do not include unused blank ballots.
2) Total Electors. How many electors voted in the election?
The number of people who have a voter number next to their names on the poll list and supplemental list. If there were no numbers skipped, used twice, and all electors handed a voter number received a ballot, this should be the last voter number you gave out and/or wrote on the poll list.
3) Were there more ballots cast than there were electors? □ YES □ NO
If YES, how many more?
If the number of voted ballots counted is greater than the last voter number you gave out, answer "yes." Subtract Line 2 from Line 1 and indicate that number. Be SURE you have checked the poll list for
numbers issued more than once and exhausted all possibilities as to why there are more ballots than voters
before assuming there are more ballots than voters.
4) Absentee Electors. How many ballots, excluding military/overseas, were:
These numbers should include your permanents, regulars, nursing home voters hospitalized electors, and
sequestered jurors. This should also include anyone who is overseas temporarily, such as students
studying abroad or working overseas. Do not include military and true overseas—U.S. citizens residing
overseas with no intent to return to the U.S.
a) Issued (total, including in-person)?
The number of absentee ballots that you mailed out, sent to nursing homes, emailed, faxed, and issued in
your office. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.
b) Issued in-person?
The number of absentee ballots that were issued to electors in your office. This only includes the people
who were issued and returned their absentee ballot to you while in your office, otherwise known as
"walk-ups" or "walk-ins."
c) Sent but not returned?
The number of issues absentee ballots that were sent to an elector but never returned to your office. These
ballots are outstanding. Do not include ballots that were returned late. Do not include military and true

The number of absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of absentee ballots that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count Location) on Election Day or ballots returned to your office and sent to your municipal board of canvass when it reconvened. This includes those absentee ballots that were voted in your office and returned to you immediately and those returned via mail. This also includes those absentee ballots that were returned to be counted after the election. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.

i) Received by Election Day? The number of absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted before or on Election Day. In other words, this is the number of absentee ballots that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count Location) on Election Day. This includes those absentee ballots that were voted in your office and returned to you immediately and those returned via mail. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.

ii) Received by the Friday after the Election? The number of absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted that were postmarked by the day of the election but returned after the day of the election but before 4:00pm the Friday after the election. In other words, this is the number of absentee ballots that were returned to your office then counted when the municipal board of canvass reconvenes. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.

f) Counted? The number of absentee ballots that were actually counted, either by the voting equipment or by hand. In other words, this is the number of absentee ballots that were given a voter number at the polls. Do not include military or true overseas absentee electors.

g) Rejected? The number of absentee ballots that were rejected by a poll worker for any reason other than being returned late. Do not include ballots rejected by machine. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.

h) Late (received after the Friday after the election)? The number of absentee ballots that were that were received after Election Day that were either not postmarked by the day of the election or absentee ballots that were not received before the 4:00pm deadline the Friday after the election. Do not include military and true overseas absentee electors.

5. Military Electors (official Ballot). How many ballots, excluding Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB), were:

These numbers should include the official absentee ballots that you sent out to your military absentee electors. A military elector is defined as a member of the uniformed service or merchant marine, a civilian employee of the United States, a Peace Corps volunteer, or a spouse or civilian formally attached to those listed above. A Presidential Preference ballot is sent 47 days before an election to military electors who are stationed outside of the United States. Once official ballots become available, the clerk is to send them to military electors. Do not include the Presidential Preference ballot or the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot that military or overseas electors can send to your office. For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

a) Issued? The number of official absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, faxed, and issued in your office to military absentee electors. Include only the official ballot that you sent to the military elector(s). Do not include any Presidential Preference or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

The number of official military absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, or faxed to military absentee electors. Include only the official ballot that you sent to the military elector(s). Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

c) Returned undeliverable?

The number of official military absentee ballots issued that were returned to your office because the post office could not deliver them to the elector. These ballots do not go to the polling place. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

d) Returned to be counted?

The number of write-in military and overseas absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of write-in absentee ballots that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count Location) on Election Day. This includes those absentee ballots that were voted in your office and returned to you immediately and those returned via mail. Include only the write-in ballot totals. If both the official and write-in ballot were returned, both ballots get sent to the polling place with instructions for the poll workers to reject the write-in ballot if the official is counted. Do not include Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of "Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot" please see question 8.

i) Received by Election Day?

The number of official military absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of absentee ballots from Military Electors that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count Location) on Election Day. Include only the official ballot in this section. If the clerk receives the Presidential Preference and the official ballot by Election Day then both should be sent to the polling place together. If one ballot is received before Election Day and the other is postmarked by Election Day but is received to be counted by the Municipal Board of Canvassers then the ballot arriving after election is rejected. Do not include any Presidential Preference or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

ii) Received by the Friday after the Election?____________________________

The number of official military absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of official absentee ballots from Military Electors that were returned to your office then counted by the municipal board of canvassers. This includes those absentee ballots that were voted in your office and returned to you immediately and those returned via mail. Include only the official ballot in this section. If the clerk receives both the Presidential Preference and the official ballot then both should be sent to the polling place together. The poll workers should reject the Presidential Preference ballot if the official ballot is counted. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

e) Counted?

The number of official military absentee ballots that were actually counted, either by the voting equipment or by hand. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

The number of official military absentee ballots that were rejected by a poll worker for any reason other than being late. Do not include ballots rejected by the voting equipment. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

g) Late (received after the Friday after the election?

The number of official military absentee ballots that were postmarked later than the day of the election and or ballots that were returned to your office later than 4:00pm the Friday after the Election. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

6) Military Electors (Presidential Preference Ballot). How many ballots, excluding Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB), were:

These numbers should include the Presidential preference absentee ballots that you sent out to your military absentee electors. A military elector is defined as a member of the uniformed service or merchant marine, a civilian employee of the United States, a Peace Corps volunteer, or a spouse or civilian formally attached to those listed above. A Presidential Preference absentee ballot is sent 47 days before an election to military electors who are stationed outside of the United States. Once official ballots become available, the clerk is to send them to military electors. Do not include the official absentee ballot that was sent to military electors or the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot that military or overseas electors can send to your office. For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

The number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, or faxed to Military Absentee Electors. Include only the Presidential Preference ballots that you sent to the military elector(s). Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

The number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, or faxed to military absentee electors. Include only the Presidential Preference ballots that you sent to the military elector(s). Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots issued that were returned to your office because the post office could not deliver them to the elector. These ballots do not go to the polling place. Do not include any Official Military ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

d) Returned to be counted?______

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. This includes those absentee ballots that were voted in your office and returned to you immediately and those returned via mail. Include only the Presidential Preference in this section. If the clerk receives both the Presidential Preference ballot and the official ballot then both should be sent to the polling place together. The poll workers should reject the Presidential preference ballot if the official ballot is counted. Do not include any Presidential Preference ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

i) Received by Election Day?

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots from Military Electors that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count location) on Election Day. Include only the Presidential Preference ballot in this section. If the clerk receives both the Presidential Preference and the official ballot then both should be sent to the polling place together. The poll workers should reject the Presidential Preference if the official ballot is counted. Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

ii) Received by the Friday after the Election?

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots from Military Electors that were returned to your office then counted by the municipal board of canvassers after the election. Include only the Presidential Preference in this section. If the clerk receives both the Presidential Preference and the official ballot then both should be sent to the polling place together. The poll workers should reject the Presidential Preference ballot if the official ballot is counted. Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

e) Counted?

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots that were actually counted, either by the voting equipment or by hand. Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

f) Rejected?

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots that were rejected by a poll worker for any reason other than being returned too late to be counted. Do not include ballots rejected by the voting equipment. Do not include any Official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

g) Late (received after the Friday after the Election)?

The number of Presidential Preference military absentee ballots that were postmarked later than the day of the election and or ballots that were returned to your office later than 4:00pm the Friday after the Election. Do not include any official ballots or any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

7) Overseas Electors (Presidential Preference Ballot). How many ballots, excluding Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots, were:

These numbers should include the Presidential Preference absentee ballots that you sent out to your true overseas absentee electors- U.S. citizens residing overseas with no intent to return to the U.S. Overseas absentee electors only receive absentee ballots for federal elections. Do not include the official ballot you sent or the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot that military or overseas electors can send to your office. For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

a) Issued?

The number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, and/or faxed to overseas absentee electors. Do not include any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

b) Sent but not returned?

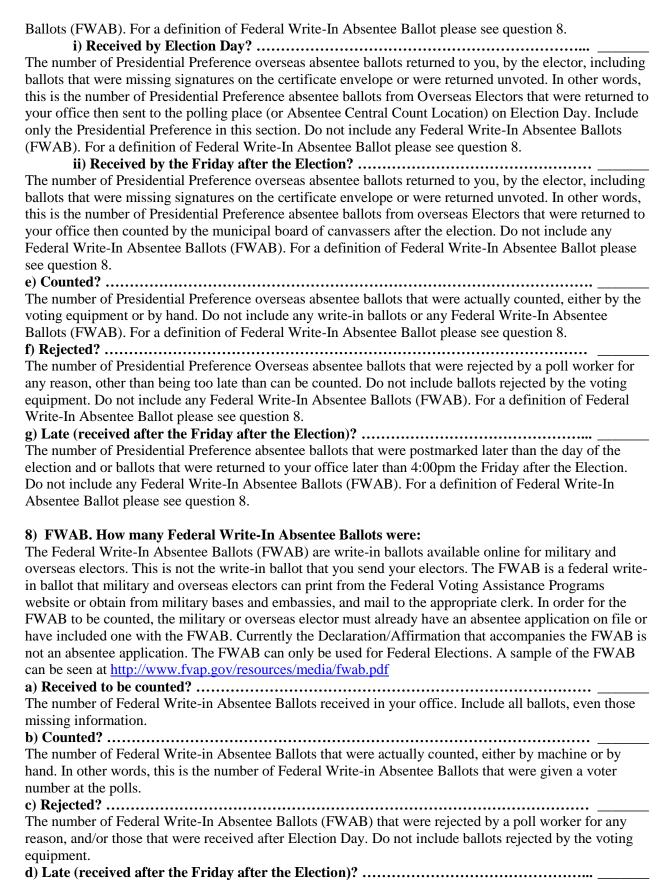
The number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots that you mailed out, emailed, faxed, and issued in your office to overseas absentee electors. Include only the Presidential Preference ballots that you sent to the overseas absentee electors. Do not include any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

c) Returned undeliverable?

The number of Presidential Preference overseas absentee ballots issued that were returned to your office because the post office could not deliver them to the elector. These ballots do not go to the polling place. Do not include any Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB). For a definition of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot please see question 8.

d) Returned to be counted?

The number of Presidential Preference overseas absentee ballots returned to you, by the elector, including ballots that were missing signatures on the certificate envelope or were returned unvoted. In other words, this is the number of Presidential Preference absentee ballots from Overseas Electors that were returned to your office then sent to the polling place (or Absentee Central Count location) on Election Day. Include only the Presidential Preference ballot in this section. Do not include any Federal Write-In Absentee



The number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) that were received later than 4:00pm the Friday after Election or were received but postmarked after the day of the Election.

10) Late Registrants. Number of voters registered during late registration?

ward, or a ward with no voters, this should be a non-zero number.

The total number of voters who registered during the late registration period. The late registration period begins at 5:00pm on the 20th day before the election. It may be easiest to count the number of Certificates of Registration you issued. (The Certificate of Registration, GAB-133, is a certificate that should be issued to all electors who register during late registration. For more information please see the Election Administration Manual for WI Municipal Clerks pages 40-41.) Include anyone who filled out a registration form, including address changes and name changes. If there is only a school board election on the ballot, sometimes the whole reporting unit does not vote in that election. Please only include the number of late registrants that are ELIGIBLE to vote in the election.

12) Provisional Ballots. How many provisional ballots were:

Provisional ballots are issued on Election Day in two specific situations: 1) an elector has a current and valid driver's license but is unwilling or unable to provide the license number when registering to vote at the polling place, and 2) an elector is a first-time voter who registered by mail, but failed to provide the required proof of residence, these electors will have ID Required printed next to their name on the poll list. In each case, in order for their ballot to be counted, the elector must provide the missing information to the polling place on Election Day or municipal clerk by 4:00 p.m. the day following the election.

- iii) Was a first time voter registered by mail and could not provide proof of residence? _____ The number of provisional ballots issued to electors because they were a first time voter who had registered by mail & provide Proof of Residence. Include all provisional ballots, regardless of whether they were later counted or rejected.
- b) Provisional Ballots Counted? ______

inability or unwillingness to provide the required information. Do not include ballots rejected by machine.

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13) Total Number of Votes Cast On:

Indicate the total number of voters by voting method.

Optical Scan Ballots:

The number of ballots processed using optical scan voting equipment. Optical scan voting systems tabulate ballots by reading arrows/ovals filled in by the voter. Optech Eagle is also a vendor-specific name for an optical scan voting system. Include ballots that are counted centrally at the County Clerk's office or paper ballots taken to a central location after the polls are closed to be tabulated by optical scan equipment. Include both hand marked ballots and those marked by the AutoMARK (if used in your municipality).

DRE (Touchscreen):

The number of ballots processed using the direct recording electronic voting machine and/or marked by the AutoMARK voting machine. DRE voting systems tabulate votes cast by voters and produces a voter-verified paper audit trail. DREs are also known by other vendor-specific names such as Premier/Diebold AccuVote TSX, ES&S iVotronic, Populex 2.3, and Sequoia AVC Edge II.

AutoMark:

The number of ballots marked by the AutoMark voting machine. The AutoMark is an electronic ballot marking device used to ensure accessibility at polling locations and does not tabulate votes. For the AutoMark, please record the number that is on the automatic counter at the beginning of the day and at the end of the day. Then subtract the number at the beginning of the day from the number at the end of the day and the remainder is the total number of people who used the AutoMark on Election Day. That is the number that should be indicated as the TOTAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS CAST on the AutoMark voting machine. The Wisconsin Government Accountability Board approved the Vote-PAD, Voting-on-Paper Assisted Device for use by municipalities that hand-count paper ballots. The Vote-PAD is a non-electronic ballot marking device which is similar to a tactile ballot.

14) Ballots Counted at:

□Polling Place □Polling Place with Central Count Absentee □Central Count
Indicate the location where ballots are counted, either by machine or by hand. If all absentee ballots and ballots at polls are opened and counted at the Polling Place, only select POLLING PLACE. If your absentee ballots are opened, given voter numbers, and counted either by machine or by hand at a Central Count Absentee location, you should select POLLING PLACE AND CENTRAL COUNT. If your absentee ballots are opened at a Central Count Absentee location but then transported to Polling Places to be counted, you should select POLLING PLACE WITH CENTRAL COUNT ABSENTEE.

Polling Place: Select this choice if all voted ballots, including absentee ballots, are counted at the polling place (either by hand and/ or by voting equipment).

Polling Place with Absentee Central Count: Select this choice if electors who vote at the polls have their voted ballot counted at the polling place but the absentee ballots are processed at another location, other than the polling place.

Central Count: Select this choice if all voted ballots are placed in a ballot box on Election Day but then taken to a central location to be counted using voting equipment.

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COST OF ELECTIONS

 \square No

Please fill in the name of the polling place for this reporting unit.

f) Is this polling place shared by multiple reporting units?

Did more than one reporting unit use this polling place for this election?

Report the Cost of Elections information only once for each municipality-not for each Reporting Unit

Starting with the April 3, 2012 Statewide Spring Election and Presidential Preference Vote, the Government Accountability Board will begin collecting information on the cost of all statewide elections via the Wisconsin Election Data Collection System (WEDCS).

Periodically, the Board receives inquiries from the Legislature and its service agencies, i.e. The Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Legislative Council and the Legislative

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Audit Bureau, and from other State, Federal and national agencies about the costs of administering and conducting the State's elections.

In addition, since 2008, county and municipal clerks have asked the Board staff to provide information on the costs of conducting elections in response to requests made by respective governing boards, especially local finance/budget committees. Since the Board does not collect this information on any regular basis or in any systematic way, the feedback provided was at best qualitative or anecdotal.

Following the 2011 Recall and Special Elections, the Legislature specifically asked the Board to solicit information from both county and municipal local election officials (clerks) about the costs of conducting those Elections. In late 2011, once again, the Legislature asked the Board to solicit local costs for conducting a statewide 2012 Recall Election.

The Board has now begun gathering information on an ongoing basis, on how much it costs to administer and conduct statewide elections. The collection of accurate and complete cost data will be useful to both local election officials and the Board for budgeting and advocacy purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS

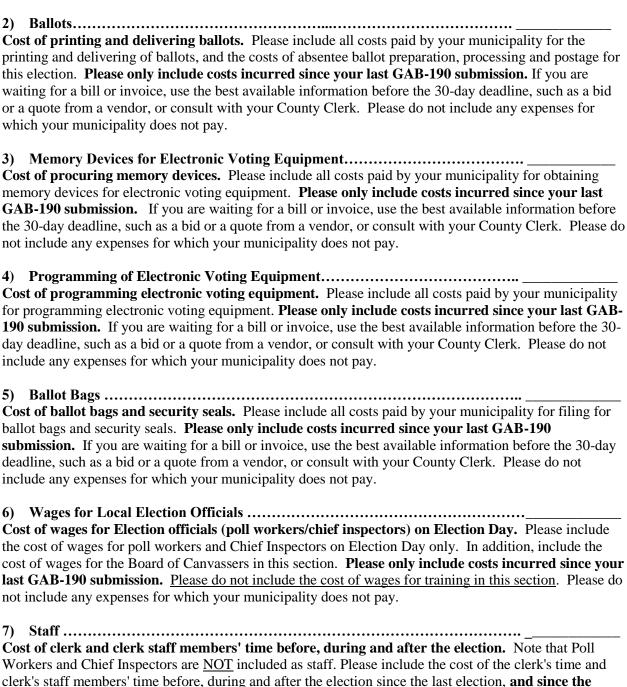
Please only include costs that occurred since your last GAB-190 form submission and up to 30 days following an election if the costs are related to the most recent election. If you are awaiting a bill or invoice for the final costs of election-related expenses, we suggest using the best information available prior to the 30-day deadline to submit the GAB-190 form. For example, you could use the cost provided on a bid or quote. You could also contact a vendor to determine if the bid or quote is likely to change significantly. If a County Clerk pays for something up front but later bills or pro-rates that cost to municipalities, the County Clerk could provide municipalities with their best estimate, or the Municipal Clerk could contact the County Clerk for the information.

<u>Self-Providers & County Clerks</u>: All Self-Providers and all County Clerks are asked to enter the Cost of Elections information directly into the WEDC System for their respective individual municipality or individual county. Note that the cost centers for counties may vary from those for municipalities. In the WEDC System, click on ELECTION COST TRACKING from the left-side menu, then select CREATE A PROGRAM COST – MUNICIPALITY" OR "CREATE A PROGRAM COST – COUNTY" as applicable.

Provider Clerks: All Provider Municipal and Provider County Clerks are asked to collect the information on the Cost of Elections from their Relier municipality via the GAB-190 form. All Provider clerks are asked to enter this information into the WEDC System on behalf of their respective Reliers. In the WEDC System, click on ELECTION COST TRACKING from the left-side menu, and then select CREATE A PROGRAM COST – MUNICIPALITY" to enter the Relier-Clerk's information.

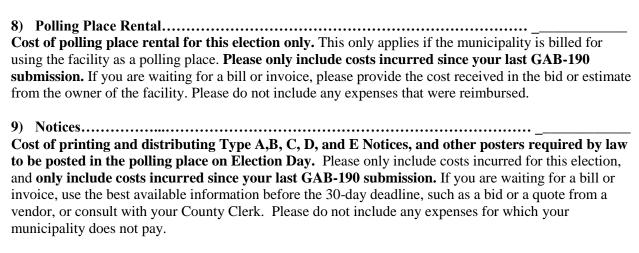
Relier Clerks: In order to reduce additional burden on Municipal and County clerks who are Providers, the G.A.B. asks all municipal clerks who are Reliers to fill out the information below and return the GAB-190 to their Provider so that these data can be entered into the WEDC System.

 Subsequent GAB-190 reports would not show any training costs; you would indicate zero ("0"), unless some new costs were incurred later in the year. In addition, include fees paid by your municipality to poll workers, chief inspectors, the clerk and staff for attending training sessions, including mileage reimbursement and hourly wages since your last GAB-190 filing. **Please only include costs incurred since your last GAB-190 submission**. Wage and travel costs paid for working on Election Day are covered in a separate section below. If you are waiting for a bill or invoice, use the best available information before the 30-day deadline, such as a bid or a quote from a vendor, or consult with your County Clerk. Please do not include any expenses for which your municipality does not pay.



prior GAB-190 was submitted. If you do not keep a record or log of hours spent working on elections, use your best approximation. For each staff person who worked on elections, please only count time spent

prior to Election Day, on Election Day, and 30 days following Election Day. For each hourly worker, multiply the number of hours worked on elections by their hourly wage rate. If salaried, multiply the percent of time worked on elections by their salary for the time period covered. For example, if a person being paid a monthly salary of \$1,000 works 20% of their time on elections that month, the cost to report for this particular month would be $$200 ($1,000 \times 0.20 = $200)$. Please do not include any expenses for which your municipality does not pay.



10) Polling Place Documents.

Cost of printing polling place documents. Please include all costs paid by your municipality for printing and distributing poll lists, Ineligible Voter Lists and other documents required by Statute to be posted in the polling place. Please only include costs for this election. Please only include costs incurred since your last GAB-190 submission. If you are waiting for a bill or invoice, use the best available information before the 30-day deadline, such as a bid or a quote from a vendor, or consult with your County Clerk. Please do not include any expenses for which your municipality does not pay.

Cost of miscellaneous expenses. Please include all costs paid by your municipality for any requirements, tasks, supplies or services that were not specifically delineated or enumerated in the categories above. Please include uncompensated hours (using the same cost calculation method listed under Staff, applied to those extra hours worked but not paid), delivery or maintenance of voting equipment and costs billed to school districts/boards. Uncompensated hours refer to time spent related to elections by those who would normally receive an hourly wage, but are not compensated for these extra hours. Please only include costs incurred since your last GAB-190 submission. If you are waiting for a bill or invoice, use the best available information before the 30-day deadline, such as a bid or a quote from a vendor, or consult with your County Clerk. Please do not include any expenses for which your municipality does not pay, nor any overhead costs such as heating the hall, janitorial cleaning or electricity. Please do not include any costs that were reimbursed. Please provide as detailed of an explanation as possible for the miscellaneous costs (if applicable).

Statutory Authority to Request Information: Wis. Stat. § 5.05(14). "Information from County and Municipal Clerks." The board may request information from county and municipal clerks relating to election administration, performance of electronic voting systems and voting machines, and use of paper ballots in elections. Local election officials are required to provide information requested under § 5.05 (14) to the Board upon request. Wis. Stats. § 7.10 (10), 7.15 (13)